OUR MILITARY RELATIONS WITH CUBA.

Letter of Gen. Jesup to President Monroe RELATIONS OF THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO PLORI-DA AND CUBA IN 1816 INTRIGUES OF SPANISH AND ENGLISH AGENTS—NECESSITY OF TAKING POSSESSION OF FLORIDA AND CUBA-MILITARY DEFENCES OF THE WEST—GEN. DEFENCES OF THE GATES OF THE WEST-GEN. JESUP'S PROPOSITION TO TAKE CUBA BY A COUP

New ORLHANS, Sept. S. 1816. Sin-From the great extent of the Western States and Territories, the unprecedented increase of their popula-tion, the fertility of the soil and the rapid development of their immense natural resources, they must in a few years become as important in a commercial as they are now in a political and military point of view. To become commercial, they must have the means of conveying to the ocean, without interruption, their surplus productions those productions are heavy in proportion to their value and will only bear a water transportation, and that gene rally with the current. The State of Louisiana is an im portant appendage to these States and Territories, both from its productions and its local situation. It possesses the entire command of the outlet of the Mississippi, o several rivers to the West, and in some measure of Pearl and Mobile rivers. It is too weak to defend itself from the attacks of a foreign enemy, and from the nature of the country we cannot expect soon to see its population

the country we cannot expect soon to see its population much increased.

The river Mississippi, at its confluence with the Ohio, receives into its channel all the waters of Western Virginia and Pennsylvania, of Kentucky, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, and of Fastern and Northern Missonri. That is therefore the point at which will concentrate all the moveable wealth of a country greater in extent and possessing more natural resources than Germany, the Netherlands, Italy, France, Spain and Portugal united. This concentrated wealth must be conveyed to the ocean by a single route of ever a thousand miles, and will be subject to the entire control of the power possessing New Orleans. The Mississippi, in its course, receives White river, Arkansas and Red river on the west, and several smaller rivers on the east, which makes it the commercial high road of more than half the Mississippi Territory, the remainder of Missouri Territory, and the whole of Louislana. All these waters are collected into its channel before it reaches Baten Rouge, which is situnted in that part of Louislana known as West Florida, one hundred and twenty miles above New Orleans, and is the first high land on the Mississippi. From Baton Rouge to Galveston, on Lake Maurepas, is about eighteen miles; a good turnpike road may be made between those places; there is also a water communication between these places; there is also a water communication between the river and the lake, a few miles blow Baton Rouge, which, though now obstructed, may be readily cleared ont.

Florida—part of it now in our possession, but unfortunately admitted to be the subject of negotiation—extends from the Mississippi river, which it commands for more than eighty miles, to St. Marys, in Georgia, and cuts off the communication of the eastern part of the State of Georgia with the ocean. Pearl "ver, the rivers running into the bay of Mobile, the Apalachicola and others, on which depends the commerce of a large district of our country, are completely within the coard an

future repose. We have nothing to fear from Cuba in the feeble hands of Syain, but it, the hands of Great Britain it must become so formidable as to menace the independence of our country. In the present advanced state of society, the military institutions as well as the politics of a country have an intimate connection with its commerce. In proportion, then, as our commercial capacity increases, the channels of commerce should be rendered free from the courted of foreign nations, and the military policy of the country should be rendered free from the courted of foreign nations, and the military policy of the country should be to secure every assailable point. The productions of the West will, in a few years, perhaps, double those of the Atlantic Those productions must pass to a market almost under the guns of Havana. Cuba is, therefore, the key of all Western America, whether we consider it in a military, a commercial or a political point of view. It is situated directly in the entrance of the Guif of Mexico, and with its present population, aided by a few battalions of European troops, and directed by an active, energetic maritime European Power, it could as easily hint up the Gulf as England can the Baltic, and detached from the continent and secure from attack, it may become the depot of naval and military means for our constant annovance. In a military means for our constant annovance in a military means, it will be enabled to prevent our flour, sugar, coston, tobacco, hemp and other productions from going to market. It is capable, in connection with Brazil, now under the control of Great Britain, of supplying Europe with sugar and tobacco, in addition to which large quantities of cotton may be raised, and the British possessions in Canada and New Holland could be made to sup mads and New Holland could be made to supply the flour and bemp, not only for the consumption of Britain, but of all Western Europe. We may well imagine what an influence a nation possessing such powerful means of annoyance might, by exerting her power, obtain in our country, for, although our citizens possess as large a stock of patriotism as any other people, yet we know from experience that men are oftener governed by their interests than love of country. Witness the effect produced upon some of our Western people on the closing of the Mississippi by Spain, when they supposed the government of the confederation was sacrificing to considerations of policy their rights and interests, and upon the Eastern people by the embargoes and restrictive system which preceded the late war, to which they aseribed the prosuration of their government, selden reason very calmly when they feel the pressure occasioned by obstructed commerce. They rarely trace the effect to its true cause; but, looking only to the prominent facts presented to their view, thay usually throw the biame upon the government, and should any great maritime Power be allowed to occury Cuba, such, you may be assured, would be the case with the American people, and were such an event to occur they would hold any administration to a strict account.

The designs of Great Britain on Florida have been long known, as I have no doubt you have abondant evidence at hand, her designs upon Cuba are being developed. Spain, although attached to her territory, cannot long maintain her authority unimpaired in this hemisphere; she must either surrender a part of her possessions or ions the whole. The British political and nours code considerations and the second of the probability and nours code considerations.

at hand, her designs upos Cuba are being developes spain, atthough attached to her territory, cannot for maintain her authority unimpaired in this hemispher she must either surrender a part of her possessions ease the whole. The British political and nora code cottains only the maxims of self-interest and of territorial maritime agarmativement and if Syain returns and maritime agarmativement and if Syain returns grant her the Floridas and Coba, she may obtain the from the revolutionists. Spain is sensible of this at how severe seever the stroke may be to her nation pride, when Britain commands she must subrait. But all has now a powerful inducement to subrait; by surrende ing Cuba and Florida to Great Brisain she hopes to obtain and may obtain, the aid of that nation is a contemplate attack upon this. She considers the United States it cause of all her difficulties with her colonies, and believed the second of the content of the second of the colonies of faciliand revolution, and she has determined to obtain possession of that city if possible, no doubt with a view of su rendering it also to Britain. The hostile designs of Spain, well as the does gas of Britain, on this portion of our country are clearly indicated by the late proclamation and received acts of Colonel Nichels, a British officer acting in consex with spanish officers, not only during the late war, by up to the present moment, by the military occupancy. Florida by the British army in its attacks on this day, the military securation and sade the British army in its attacks on this day; it

evidence of which has been already communicate to you, by the hostile disposition of those Spaniards ind their expectation of a certain and immediate change by the secret treaty which is now being, or which has recently been, negotiated between fereat Britain and Spain by the large dyposit of arms and ordinance stores made at le Negro Fort, on the Apalachicela, which could have sen intended for and be used only by the hostile Indiana id their adherents, and by the increased and increasing anish force at the Havann.

With the facilities of transportation which the Missispi and its tributaries now afford, the immense military atm of the whole Western country may, in the event of the open and for the defence of the country there should a strong work at Pottic Copuelle, one at Chof Menteur, opposing Fort St. Philip, on the Missispipp, and one at use called the Temple, on the route to Barataria, went to the Missispip, in addition to which there should be any hattery or frigate and about twenty armed to for the defence of takes Poschartrain and Borgue he bay of Mobile. There should, also, be a steam by or frigate and at least twenty armed barges for dence of the Missispip and the coast west of it.

In the situation in which our country is now placed in the steam of the desire of the Durchartrain and the steam of the situation in which our country is now placed in the steam of the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation in which our country is now placed in the situation of the situation of the situation of the situation of the situation

battery or frigate and at least twenty armed barges for the defence of the Messappi and the coast west of it. From the citation in which our country is now placed in relation to the great European Powers, policy, commercial and political, as well as realitary, points out the necessity of taking immediate possession of Cuba, and, from the numerous aggressions, and the uniform hostility of Spain, such an act would not be inconsistent with the soundest political morality. It is an act which may be justified by every principle which governs the most uprath nation. The Spaniards are already the aggressors, and have been throughout the whole period of our history since the peace of 1783. The country in question is because y to our defence, and in the possession of Great Bertian, or any other great maritime Power, would be dangerous to our repose.

The people of the country are anxious for the event, their sympathics are warmly enlisted in favor of the

The people of this country are anxious for the event; their sympathies are warmly enlisted in favor of the patriots of Mexico, and the policy of giving liberty to them. I am persuaded cannot be doubted. Gubn is not only capable of holding in check all the southern possessions of the United States, but the whole of Spanish North America also, and if we occupy it it will scenre the independence of that country, and throw into our hands its paluable commerce. The means to accomplish there ob-

jects are completely within our control. I would undertake the enterprise with four thousend men, in addition to the naval force on this station, and will compromise to lose my head if I do not succeed. We could concentrate two thousand regulars, the remainder could be made up of volunteers. The military force might concentrate at Pass Christian, and the naval force, with the transports, at Ship Island, which would draw the attention of the enemy to Pensacola.

There is a large national ship on the take, commenced during the war, but left unfinished at its close, which Commodere Patterson informs me may be completed in fifteen or twenty days, which would carry, in addition to its crew, about twelve hundred men. The other necessary transports, with the provisions and military stores, can be obtained here, which, with the whole force necessary to the enterprise, may be concentrated at the pass in twenty days.

I some time since determined to strike directly at Cuba, as I reported both to you and General Jackson, in the event of a hostile movement on the part of Spain. I have seen or heard nothing to induce me to change that determination; on the contrary, the information which I have received of the defenceless state of the works, and of the favorable disposition towards us of the Cuban militia and of the sailors of the royal marine, convinces me that complete success may be attained with two thousand men. The apparent strength of the place would favor the enterprise. Whether Spain strike or not, our government should; it may save many future wars.

Thave communicated fully with Commodore Patterson; he approves of my plan, and will cooperate most heartly with me should the necessary authority be given, or should the conduct of the Spanish commanders justify the enterprise. Col. Com'g the Sth Military Dep't.

To the Hon. James Monroe, Secretary of State, Washington city.

Steamboating on the Red River of the North, the Saskatchewan, and Lake Winnipes.

[From the Chicago Press, Dec. 11.]

We had the pleasure of an interview a day or two since with Captain Blakely, the well known pioner of steamboating on the Upper Mississippi. During the gast season Captain B. visited the Red river of the North, to ascertain by personal examination whether that stream may be successfully navigated by steamboats. The result of his observations was highly satisfactory, there being, in his opinion, rudicient depth of water for easy navigation throughout the season from Lake Winnipag to the month of the Cheyenne river, a distance of about 350 miles.

We have observed a statement in some of the newspapers, representing that Captain Blakely will put a steamer on Red river next season. At present we think be entertains no such purpose. Should the Hodson's Bay Company be expelled from the country watered by the Red, the Assimbion, and Saskatchewan rivers, a provincial government be organized, and that whole region be thrown open by the British gevernment to immigration—and all this within the next three months—then it would not surprise us at all if Captain Blakely's steamers should be ploughing the Led river next season. But such speedy action is not to be expected from that government. Downing street has just began to learn something of the real character of the British possessions lying west of Canada, and possibly Lowning street interests are not unrepresented in the Hudson's Bay Company. But whether so represented or not, the Circomiccution Office must take its time. Then there is another matter to be adjusted before American steamers will be placed upon Red river. The provisions of the reciprocity treaty must be extended thinker, and this will require more time.

We had supposed that steamers designed to navigate Red river would have to be built upon its banks, but Capt Blakely informs us that they may be taken aeross from the Kingorns and the expenditure of one or two thousand dollars will open a

Supreme Court-General Term. Before Justices Strong, Lott and Emoti

DECISIONS.

The following are the decisions rendered at the general term of the Supreme Court, held at the City Hall, Brook-

odgment of County Court affirmed, with costs.

By Justices Strong, Brown and Emott.

Alfred Derion vs. Englebert Lott, Sheriff.—

iffirmed.

Leman B. Tripp, County Treasurer, respondent, vs.
John Merritt and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed.

Leman B. Tripp, County Treasurer, respondent, vs. Joha Merritt and others, appellants.—Judgment affirmed. By Justices Strong, Lott and Brown, of causes argued at September term, 1858.

George S. Conklin vs. David Barnes.—Order denying defendant's motion for new trial affirmed.

The Episcopal Church of St. Peter's, in the township of Westchester, vs. Wm. Varian and others.—Judgment as to detendant Varian reversed and new trial at the Circuit, as to him, ordered. Costs to abide the event. Judgment as to the defendant Hawkun affirmed.

Elias Tompkins and others, trustees, &c., vs. James F. Budley and David R. Thompson.—Judgment affirmed.

Charles Crooke and others vs. Jesse C. Rowan.—Judgment affirmed.

ment affirmed.

The People ex rel. Sophia Cook and others va. the Commissioners of Highways in the town of Greenburg, &c.—
The determination of the referees reversed, and the order and proceedings of the Commissioners set aside, with

costs in this Court.

Chas. B. Williams and Loring S. Williams vs. Lacy Am.

Williams, avx., &c., or R. S. Williams.—Decree of Surrogate
of kings county affirmed, so far as it required executrix
to aswer as to improvidence, and reversal so far as it dismissed the complaint as to the charge of precariosaness.

The costs on the appeal to abide the decision of the Surro
sets on the final determination.

The costs on the appeal to abide the decision of the Surrogate on the linal determination.

Alexander Osborn vs. John H. Lester and others.—
Judgment and cents of coert affirmed.

John R. Gill vs. Jacob Handley.—Judgment reversed, and new trial at the Circuit ordered, with coats to abide the event, unless plaintiff stipulate to deduct the sum of \$100 for the services of the servel horse, and \$25 for the services of Robert Gill. It such stipulation is made and field within twenty days after notice of this decision, the judgment must be affirmed as to the residue, and in that case no costs on the appeal are allowed to either party.

Netermals Sammis vs. Henry Sammis.—Judgment affirmed.

firmed.
John N. Kissam vs. Benry Lear and Thes. Lear.—Mo bis not less the verdict.

Wm. S. Lyon vs. the City of Brooklyn.—Judgment of city court reversed, and new trial ordered; costs to abide

The Middletown Bonk vs. Peter Morris and others.-

Judgment affirmed.

James Ridgway vs. Daniel P. Barnard.—Judgment af-Louis S. Gleckmeyer vs. Theodore Magot and others.— Judgment reversed, and new true ordered; costs to abide

ent. Marius Schoonmaker, executor, &c., vs. Isaac S. Van

Marius Schoonmaker, executor, &c., vs. Isaac S. Van Wyck, executor — Decree of the Surrogate of Dutchess county to be mondied so as to charge the executor Van Wyck with interest on his note to the final decree, &c. Order to be gettled, if not agreed on, by Justice Brown. Nos. Extraganation Moticos: Heard and Distribute at Decree and Tune, 1858, at Justices Strong, Lort and Brown. Masco. Chawson vs. Chauncoy R. Weeks.—Order of Special Term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

William S. Nichola vs. William E. Arnold.—Appeal from order of 13th February, 1856, dismissed, with \$10 costs. Same vs. Same.—Order of 1st December, 1857, affirmed, with \$10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Order of 24th April, 1858, affirmed, same vs. Same.—Order of 24th April, 1858, affirmed,

Same vs. Same.—Order of 1st December, 1887, affirmed, with \$10 costs.

Same vs. Same.—Order of 24th April, 1858, affirmed, with \$16 costs.

Samuel Brake vs. Isaac Robinson and others.—Order of special term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

By Justices Strong, Lott, Emott and Brown.
Jenathan S. Frost vs. James R. Del Vecchio.—Order of County Judge in supplementary proceedings modified so as to direct referee to report the facts, &c., to him.

Samuel Van Benschotn vs. Gideon Frost.—Motion dismissed, with \$10 costs.

John Carroll vs. The Nassa Budding and Accumulating Fond Association.—Order of special term affirmed, with

term for application of money paid to judgment, if not already so applied.

Benjamin Howard and others vs. Miller Woodhull.—Appeal dismissed.

Maria Ann Smail and others vs. David S. Mills and others.—Order of 5th June, 1858, struck from records and that of 1th June, 1858, allermed, with \$10 costs.

Oliver byer vs. John B. Young.—Order of special term modified.

De Justice Lett. Except and Brown. modified.

By Justices Lott, Ecott and Brown.

George Distler vs. Samuel Leibman.—Appeal dismissed,

George Distler vs. Samuel Leuman.—Appeal damassed, without costs.

Peter Sager vs. Samuel Ulter and others.—Order of special term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

John B. Wood vs. Richard Conner, Esq., &c.—Order of special term affirmed, with \$10 costs.

The Citizens' Mutual Loan and Accumulating Fund Association vs. Epenetos Webster.—Order affirmed, with \$40 costs.

Staveny Ducresson, -A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of Georgia to suppress the publication of the trash known as the slavery discussion between Parson

THE GOLD FIELDS.

Our Council Bluffs Correspondence. Council Blurrs, Iowa, Dec. 13, 1858.

Most Expeditious Route-The Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak Mines-Prices of Outfits and Provisions-Progress of Council Bluffs City-Railroads, &c., &c.

You are doubtless aware that there is a tri-weekly mail from this place to Sait Lake, via Fort Kearney, and that a large amount of mail matter passes through it. This fact has not received the attention from the press and Eastern cities which it ought to have done. From this city to Fort Kearney the distance is only 180 miles, while from St. Joseph it is over 300 miles. The Western Stage Company's four horse coaches make the trip inside of two days, without any trouble. The streams are all bridged, with the exception of the Loup Fork, where there is an excellent ferry, and teams can be crossed at all hours. This place is only 560 miles from Cherry Creek and Pike's Peak gold mines. Almost daily, at the present time, can be seen in our streets teams loading with the necessary outfit for the gold mines.

Everything can be had here at lower prices than at any other outfitting place on the Missouri river. Lately you must have seen in the papers the arrival of Capt. A. J. Smith and H. J. Graham, from the gold mines in eighteen days, which speaks volumes in favor of this route. Persons can start from here by the 15th of March and make the trip in thirty days to the mines. The route from Chicago would be via Rock Island Railroad to Iowa City, from there to Fort Desmoines in thirty six hours, and from Fort Desmoines to this place in thirty hours, in good four and six horse Concord coaches. The stations are about twelve miles apart. The fare from Iowa City (distance 280 miles) is nineteen dollars. So much for the route across the State. At this place you can find all of the articles needed. Good likely cattle for yoke can be had for \$60; wagons about \$\$5; flour \$\$3.50 per hundred; meet, bacon sides, 9c. per pound; sugar 11 \$5c. coffee 15c. corn in the ear 20c. per bushel; oats at \$36c. hay at \$3 per ton. I have been more particular in putting down prices as they really are, knowing that we have been misrepresented, and that a great deal of emigration has gone by the way of Independence, Kansas City or Leavenworth, that should have come this way, which is certainly the shortest, cheapest, and by at least fifteen days the hearest to the Pike's Peak gold mines. We are auxious to be set right in your valuable journal, and for this reason we wish to put the facts before the great muss of people as they are. This city has improved over lifty per cent in the last twelve months. Fine four story brick blocks, hundsome churches and halls, a new hotel, five stories, which, when finished, will cost \$100,000, and numerous very costly residences, make us feet that the hard times are almost gone. The Mississippi and Missouri River Bailroad has commenced grading the road in this city with about two bundred men, with horses, carts, wagons, &c. This city is the termini of five different railroads, this road being a continuation of the other outfitting place on the Missouri river. Lately you must have seen in the papers the arrival of Capt. A. J.

Our Fontenelle Correspondence FONTENELLE, Dodge County, N. T., Dec. 13, 1858.

Departure of Gov. Wm. A. Richardson-The Gold Feet Excitement-A Cherry Creek Miner's Letter-General News, de., de.

On Monday last his Excellency Gov. Wm. A. Richard son left the Territory, no more to return as Governor And whilst there is considerable regget in parting with one who hade fair to act a prominent part in our Far West politics, and one, besides, who had the elements of at excellent Governor-possessing not only warm personal friends as he does, but the respect of all—that all is lost in the arxiety of our leading politicians to know who is to be his successor.

Since my residence in the Far West-now nearly five

years—I have never seen an excitement so prevalent or which particles of so determined a character as that

which particles of so determined a character as that which moves our entire community in regard to the gold discoveries out on the Platte and Cherry Creek, in Nebraska Territory. Fully three-fourths of our population awear and declare they are off in the spring for the diggings. I annex a letter from a friend now there, upon whose statements the utmost reliability can be placed:—

CHERRY CREEK, NOV. 7, 1858.

DEAR SIR—According to agreement, I seat myself upon the ground floor of an old log cabin, for the purpose of giving you a short sketch of the gold digging and vicinity, and I am sorry that it is not in my power to give you full particulars. We arrived here on the 3d inst., having had glorious fine weather nearly all the way through. The day before we reached this place, snow fell to the depth of five or six inches; it has, bowever, nearly all disappeared.

For ter miles above Charry Creek and significants.

lepth of two of an illisappeared.

For tet miles above Cherry Creek, and eighteen below its mouth, the passer-by may hear the heavy stroke of the mineral axes upon the unfortunate cottonwood along the mineral axes upon the unfortunate.

For ten miles above Cherry Creek, and eighteen below its mouth, the passer-by may hear the heavy stroke of the miners' axes upon the unfortunate cottonwood along the route, and the wo-haw and gee-wo of sturdy would be miners, who are now busy handing logs and firewood to their winter quarters—all is life and bustle. I do not know how many enigrants have arrived, but I should think between four and five hundred men.

There has been some prospecting done, but it is uncertain what the result has been, as those who prospect keep a close mouth on subjects relating to gold. We cannot believe reports, because they are contradictory. That gold exists is certain, not only on Cherry Creek, but on the Platte and country round about. It is the opinion of the Californian miners who are living here that the metal is richer and more generally diffused than in California, and when spring opens there will doubtless be some rich mines discovered. There is considerable timber of the cottonwood species, and a good deal of land that can be profitably cuitivated, the soil being of a graveily nature, and i should judge well adapted to wheat growing.

Towns are quite hundreous. Aurora, at the mouth of Cherry Creek, takes the lead, having some twelve or fifteen eabins upon its lite. At the mouth of Cherry Creek it is perfectly dry, not finding any water for two miles from where it strikes the South Platte. The prospects for mining next season must be good, as many who prospected before the arrival of our party have returned for stocks of goods, saw mills, and other machinery, which will be needed here for next spring's operations. Game is abundant. The Lawrence Company have not arrived yet. It is supposed that they will winter on the Arkansus, which is 180 miles from here.

For the benefit of those who may deem it proper to start in the spring for this point, I weeld advece them not to load heavy—not more than 20 cet, to three yoke of cattle, or in that preportion—as at many points west of the crossing the roads are extremely bad, bein

nud bottoms.

Having given everything I consider of interest, I will enclude. As ever, your most obedient servant,

WM. W. HOOPES.

Interesting News from the Kanans Gold Mines.

[From the Council Buffs (Iowa) Burle, Nov. 25.]

Mr. Ricthman, who went out with the Council Bluffs train to the South Flatte gold mines, reterned on the 231 inst. being only eighteen days out from the boys in the mines to their friends in this place.

He also brought back about twenty dollars worth of the "dust." He arrived at the mines on the 30th October, and left on the 5th November.

He returns for the purpose of aiding his father to go out, and left on the 5th November.

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He returns for the purpose of aiding his father to go out, and intends to start back in a few days. He brought us a letter from W. R. Roed, who had been in our employ for over a year before his departure for the mines, which we publish below.

Mr. Ricthman says that the miners who have been there long enough to get permanently located and at work, are fraking, without the aid of long toms or rockers, from two dollars and fifty ceuts to twenty dollars per day.

While Mr. Ricthman was there he saw three dollars and fifty ceuts worth of gold washed out of a single pan full of dirt.

The largest piece of gold found while he was there, that came under his notice, was worth forty-four cents. Old miners have prospected for round gold, and flad it in several places, but always in small pieces. He thlaks when the snow is melted off in the spring, so that miners can work in the guldes in the mountains, that round gold will be found in more abundance, and in larger pieces.

He experienced no difficulty in coming in. He came eccs. He experienced no difficulty in coming in. He came

He experienced no difficulty in coming in. He came down the north side of the Platte river.

It will be seen that Mr. Reed had been there but two days when his letter was written, and the Council Bluffs boys were hosy building cabius for winter quarters, and were not prospecting for gold.

We have been permitted to make the following extract from a letter written by Mr. Courtright, to his partner in this city. Mr. Carter. Courtright had been in the minest welve days when his letter was written, and what he says may be relied upon:

NOVEMBER 1, 1858.

I have but a few moments to write. The prospects are good—the country has been prespected from here to the Arkansas, and gold found everywhere. The miners have made from two dollars and fifty cents to twenty dollars per day, since I arrived here. I was sent ahead and got here twelve days before the wagons. The distance from Council Bluffs to this place is five hundred and sixty miles.

Mr. Reed, who has been once from Council Bluffs overland to California, and three times to Great Salt Lake City, and knows the road "like a book," advises all to keep the old Mormon road up the north side of the Platte to Fort Laramie, in preference to the Military road, which he travelled from Fort Kearny to Fort Laramie, on the south side of the Platte. We publish Mr. Reed's letter vertafim et Meratim. It is written in regular frontier and emigrant style, and contains many things not interesting to gold hunters, but particularly interesting to his numerous friends here. Hope "Bob" may have better luck hereafter:—

WEL REED'S LETTER.

WINTER QUARTERS, 21% miles from Cherry Creek,
75 miles from Pike's Peak, Nov. 1, 1868.

We arrived here on the 30th October and during the sight there was a very heavy snow storm—snow fell hout a footdeep, this gave the boys the blues. They

will ave their houses completed to morrow. Knight and S. Is lin has split, and I am with Jack the Butcher—be he cen here about ten days—he sends his best result and broke my shoulder all to d—d smash running after buffalo. I went back to Fort Kearny, and traded my pony for cattle, and got my shoulder all to d—d smash running after buffalo. I went back to Fort Kearny, and traded my pony for cattle, and got my shoulder all to d—d smash running after buffalo. I went back to Fort Kearny, and traded my pony for cattle, and got my shoulder all cattle. John Harsed wa with me, he had bought two yoke of cattle. When we arrived at Cottonwood Springs, we learned that the bows were three days ahead of us, so we pushed on and caught them—160 miles from Fort Kearny. I gave them a good blessing for leaving us. We had no grub with us, and had to beg our way, and two days were without a bite. Don't you think I cussed them? I left S. Dillin, and Jack took me in. My shoulder is getting so I can use it a little.

About the gold. About two weeks before I got here there was some men going to the States; they showed me \$100 worth of the staff. The man that carries this letter has \$12½ worth of the gold. There can't be any mining done this winter. I believe that the gold is here. There are some men at work, and are making from one to three dollars a day—that is on the Platte. Mr. Hooton, if you do come out, don't take the military road—take the old Mormen road; be sure and take plenty of team. The worst of the road is after you cross Platte. There is more sand than would patch h—II a mile. Tell this to the boys that will start out. I would write a lot more, but my arm hurts me so I can't write. Send me a newspaper. I have nothing to read but that Bible you gave me. Jack sends his best respects to Bodge and Kate and to Mrs. Babbitt.

P. S.—John Graves has been prospecting this morning, and found fifty cents worth of dust.

Tell Sheriff Baker that his horse thief, James Gilson, is out here, and goes by the name of fox.

The statement of

the north side of the Piatte, the greater portion of the streams having been bridged by the government. The company had passed thousands of Indians, and have had no difficulty with them, except that experienced from

and to dimensi with them, except that experienced from their never enough degging.

Government troops are stationed at various points along the North Platte routs for the protection of emigrants and the settlers who have already settled all along the route for a distance of three hundred miles.

The Fraser River Mines-The Vield of Gold-Indignation Meeting of American Miners. OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1858. Affairs at the Fraser river gold mines are in the same condition as at last reports. The miners who have re-solved to remain during the winter send favorable apcounts of their prospects. The banks of the stream are not now crowded, and the men engaged at work not having to contend against a disproportionate quantity of sirable. It is estimated that 5,000 Californians are now a British Columbia. At a moderate calculation, fifteen thousand must have returned to this State since the re vulsion took place. There is but little news from the north.

The gold is found to be more plenty at high water mark. and as the river recedes the prospect becomes smaller, and many wish for high water again with which to wash and many wish for high water again with which to wash the bank dirt; particularly is this the case on Hill's bar and on bars in the vicinity of the Forks. But, from the experience of miners who worked last spring, we may expect to hear good reports when that point is again reached, as the gold would naturally be deposited in larger quantities where the water remains longest at high and low water mark, between which the rise and fall would prevent any extensive deposits, unless we accept the conclusions of those who assert the gold has been washed from the banks, in which case we may expect to hear of extensive dry diggings on the banks of the river.

The Victoria Gazette learns that the neighborhood of Fort Yale has been staked off into mining claims. Shafts that have been sunk in the upper part of the town have prospected from ten to twently cents to the pan—one prospect now in the possession of Mr. Green, of this city, who arrived on the Otter, weighing thirty-two cents.

At Hill's Bar the bench back has been found to pay well for sluicing. Some trouble is apprehended there, as parties have staked off the back bench, claiming it for dry diggings—whilst the party on the upper end of the bar, of whom Mctowan is the reoeguized mouthpiece, say they will hold it—thus claiming the river bar as well as back into the dry diggings.

The high water mark, determined by the Commissioner, is founded on the highest point to which the water has attained the past six years.

Opposite Strawberry Island, on a large bench, prospects have been obtained from ten to eighteen cents to the pan. the bank dirt; particularly is this the case on Hill's bar

At Emory's Bar the miners are sluicing back into the

At Emory's Bar the miners are slutcing back into the beach, and it is paying well.
Victoria Bar, above Fort Yale, has not been found to pay. A ditch is being brought in to slutce it.

Anerican Bar is paying well. King & Co. took out 11s onness, with four rockers, in one week, and it pays well as the water falls.

At Fargo's Bar, one mile from Samas village, miners are at work building wheels to slutce the bar off, it prospects from three to eight cents to the pan.

The fact is, all the benches or flats between Forts Hope and Yale have lately been found to prospect well, and the attention of miners is being attracted that way.

The ditch companies are all busy getting the water in

attention of miners is being attracted that way.
The ditch companies are all busy getting the water in from the lakes and creeks along the river, some of them emp oying as many as one hundred men.
Miners generally are well provided with winter supplies of provisions. But a small stock of provisions is on hand at Fort Vale.

Douglas city is being laid off at the Fork by the Commissioner, Trevaliae.

Coarse gold is being taken out on Pridge river, above the forks, rusty in appearance. Our informant saw a man from there with eighty ounces in his possession.

The Cortes this week brought down \$30,000 in gold-dust from Victoria. The amount of Fraser river gold dust deposited in the San Francisco Branch Mint from the 19th May to 16th November inclusive, is:—Before melting, 9,022 86-100 ounces; after melting, 8,333 56-190 ounces; loss in melting, 759 3-10 ounces, being 8-35 per cent—5:14 per cent more than the average loss on California gold. The total value of the above 9,092 86-100 ounces is \$146,380 25.

From all we can gather, the total amount of Fraser river gold that hus reached this country since the 49th of May last, is about \$425,000, or about \$70,000 per month for six months.

It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars has

six months.

It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars has ome into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, where part still remains, and a portion has been sent on direct

It is believed that several hundred thousand dollars has come into the hands of the Hudson's Bay Company, where a part still remains, and a portion has been sent on direct to England.

INMINIATION MESTING OF AMERICAN MINERS.

The following proceedings took place at Hill's Bar, on Fraser river, on 26th October. We have not yet heard what has been done by the authorities. The men who passed the resolutions are known to be determined, and will not suffer injustice to be practised towards them.—

Pursuant to public notice given, the majors of Hill's Barheld a meeting on the evening of the 26th of October, at the saloon of Mr. Patrick Martin.

On motion, Mr. Geo. Firmess (one of the pioneers of the river, who came up with Mr. Hill), was called to the chair, and Mr. Geo. Cade appointed Secretary.

On motion of Mr. J. P. Billiers, a committee was appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting. Whereupon the Chair appointed as said committee the following named gentlemen.—J. P. Diller, Capt. Samuel Paster, Wm. C. Lawton, Michael Harkens and James Hughes, who retired to purform the duties of their appointment.

Buring the absence of the committee the meeting was addressed by Mr. John Morrell, Mr. John F. Glipnon and several others.

The committee, through their chairman (Mr. Dillier), reported the following:—

Whereas, certain individuals, residents of Fort Yale, assisted by Mr. Commissioner Hicks, of the asane place, have made several attempts during the past tra days to "jump" the claims of the university of the miners upon Hill's Bar; and whereas, the and Hesta and his party having to day made an unsuccessful efforts get passession of our claims under the color of law (Hicks law); increferce, the only laws that we will take as our guide, until ferther evidence shall be furnished us from the proper cause that the aforesal laws bave been ingally competed, That he established laws of the miners of this bar of their legal rights, has absorbed hicks, nor will we, through him, suiter d

we have the assurance law of the Eal was of the Bar formed about the Zalus be altered or changed, until he should receive orders to under the effect from the home government.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the integrity of Judge Perrier, the Justice appointed for this Bar, and Mr. Henry Hickson, the officer under him, also the subscribinates (Mesars, Kirby & Co.) under Hicks, at Fost Yale, and this demonstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their official monstration.

inonstration is in no way intended to reflect upon their one and all.
Resolved, That we do herebly pledge ourselves, one and all, to stand by each other and defend our rights, and at any and all hazards eject "jumpers" and interlopers of all kinns who may attempt to rob us of the possession of claims which we legally hold, by purchase or otherwise.

A Mail Party Massacred by Indians.

A correspondent of the Kansas City Journal of Commerce, writing from Santa Fe, New Mexico, under date of November 21, says:—

It seems that the party which left Albuquerque on the 15th inst. for Necsho had some of their animals stolen by the Indians, the Camanches, of the Plains, which the party, however, pursued and recovered. The Indians thereupon largely reinforced themselves and attacked the mail party, which, after several repulses, they eventually succeeded no overpowering. The entire party was massacred, and all the outst, including the mail, was destroyed.

Major Wells learned these facts from some Puebla Indians

who came into the settlements and reported the facts. These Indians brought with them, as evidence of their statements, some of the spokes of the stage wheels and some of the curtains of the carriages. Their story is fully credited here, especially by these who know that the main party consisted of but five or six men, and that the Indians on the route had declared vengeance against any partythat might attempt to open a new road through their country.

ountry.

I know but two men along with the party thus wiped out—Mr. Hall, the conductor, and Mr. Augustus Ferguson, of this city.

The Pueblas state that the mail men fought long and well before they were overcome by the greatly superior numbers of their red enemy.

COURSE OF THE CALIFORNIA PRESS—COLUMBIA TER-EITORY MALIGNED, ETC., ETC. SAN FRANCISCO, NOV. 6, 1858.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, ESQ.:—
The course pursued of late by a portion of the press of California has been so unfair, and in the main so untrue, in relation to the newly discovered gold fields of the north, that a very erroneous opinion of them was fast gaining ground in the minds of the general readers of these journals who took no other means to gain informa-

My present purpose is to expose the course taken by the papers in question, sending broadcast through the columns of your valuable paper something approximating to the

true condition of things in that country.

The industry displayed by some papers here and in Oregon, to scribble down the growing importance of British Columbia, shows plainly that they believed they were catering to a popular feeling of jealousy aroused against a neighboring State and seaport city to rival San Francisco. The ill advised stampede of thirty thousand men into a tering to a popular feeling of jealousy aroused against a neighboring State and seaport city to rival. San Francisco. The ill advised stampede of thirty thousand men into a new and unknown country was mourned over by nearly the whole press of California, and the effect to business was disastrous for a time; so the return of many of them, after a brief sojourn, was haited with joy; great delight was expressed far and wide at the return of the wanderers, the bone and sinew of the State. This was an opportune time to declare the whole country a "humbug," misrepresent everything favorable, distort the most truthful reports, make mountains out of mole hills, and, in short, hold the country up in the most ridiculous light possible. The object of all this crusade must be apparent to people at a distance, and was substantially this:—There was a large emigration known to be on the way from the Atlantic States, bound for the new El Dorado, which it would be desirable to detain in California; and, again, if the people in England, about starting for Victoria, could be theroughly discouraged and frightened to remain at home, it would check in the start the vingrous growth of the hew colony assuming to be a rival in the north.

The discouragenents attending the first mining operations on Fraser river thus formed most excellent capital to work upon. The long continued high water, the poverty of the niches in the beginning, the fear of Indians, the bugbear of winter, and the easy access to the geniat climate of California—all assisted in unsettling the minis of the more timid of these adventurers, and turning them back to California. So, what was unfortunate in the condition of affairs in that country in the beginning, formed exactly the material out of which to manufacture weapons to attempt to destroy it.

One-half of the miners have returned to San Francisco, and it is probable that hundreds more will do so before January. The determined and resolute remain, they have forced their way far up in the meantains and valleys of

Stoux Agency, Minn., Nov. 25, 1859. Progress of Civilization Among the Lower Sioux Indian-Adoption of the White Man's Costume by Seventeen of the Tribe-Indian Traders Defended-Further Troubles Apprehended with the Spirit Lake Indians-Inkpaduta at

His Old Practices, do , de, This agency is the lower settlement upon the Sioux reervation, and is from ten to twelve miles from the ceded and or the settled portion of the country in any direction. and west or northwest there are no settlements whatever. One of the uninitiated might inquire, "How can men live or what can they do so far from all the comforts usual in civilized society?" I would answer that there is more real comfort here than in the crowded cities of the East. Here man inhales a pure and invigorating air unknown to the thousands who promenade Broadway. Here the eye meets nature in every object, from the stout, athletic savage in his paint, to the sweet little bluebell that clusters upon the prairies. The wolves, the birds, the fishes, sess an idea of independence.

At this time, and for the last few days, "the agency"

has been the centre of attraction, as the distribution of the fall annuities has caused all the Indians to collect in this vicinity, and the occasion has led to the opening of large stocks of goods by the traders, a class of men who are not properly estimated by the people in the East. My opinion of an Indian trader was that he was a worthiess, unprincipled scoundrel, without honor or honesty, whose business was to watch an opportunity to cheat and defrand the Indian. My opinion now is that they are honorable merchants, who come into the country by authority of law, and bring with them good, substantial articles of merchandise, which they dispose of to the Indians on fair and iberal terms. I have watched the trading here, and feel satisfied that there are no traders in any portion of our vast country who prosecute their business more liberally, more honorably or more honestly than the traders among the Sooux. The Superimendent, W. J. Culien, and the agent, J. R. Brown, are both here, making the payments, and are both much respected by both Indians and whites. The Superimendent resides at St. Paul, and is here temporarily as the disbursing officer of the government. The agent resides permanently on the reservation, and is rather an odd fish. He came into the country in 1813, as a drum boy in the army. Subsequently he went into the Indian trade, and has remained in the country in the present time. He has every confidence in the capability of the Sooux to become civilized, and appears to labor ardinously for the attainment of that object. As a politicism he stands high in the State, and is spoken of as a prominent democrate candidate for the Senate of the Canted States. We hear of self-made men, and if there are any such, this man has unquestionably made himself among the Indians in the wides of Minnesots.

An interesting ceremony came off here a day or two since, and one that will have an important place in the history of the Stoux, if they should finally leave their present mode of life. The superintendent and a has been the centre of attraction, as the distribution of the fall annuities has caused all the Indians to collect in

perceptible, and they exhibit a strong contrast with the condition of those who still occupy their skin or cotton teepees.

In the school taught at the agency by Mr. A. Robertson, who is also married to a half-breed, I have been pleased to observe the facility with which the scholars learn to pronounce the English letters. Many are capable of reading quite well in English, and I never saw children who improved so rapidly in the use of the pen. I am not strong in the celled that an indian can be transformed into a white man, but I think if it is possible at all, the present superintendent and agent will make some progress, as they appear to have full confidence, which is a great deal in any work, and they are energetic business men, and exhibit every appearance of a determination to succeed.

During the past summer four steam mills were purchased for the Sioux, one of which is already in operation above Yellow Medicine, and one is being erected below Yellow Medicine, and one is being erected below Yellow Medicine, and one is being erected below Yellow Medicine, and author at this place. Another is to be erected near Lacqui Parle, and by next summer the agent hopes to bave them all in operation. He proposes, instead of the log buildings he is now erecting, to supply the Indians with frame buildings and board fence. The scarcity of timber upon the reserve makes this a matter of economy, besides supplying good buildings for those who wish to occupy them, which never can be constructed, it is said, from round loge. I have been credibly informed, too, that there is not a sufficiency of mitable logs upon the reservation to build houses for one half the Indians.

There are rumore of trouble between the settlers and

logs upon the reservation to build houses for one half the Indians.

There are rumors of trouble between the settlers and the Indians about the head waters of the Desmoines and Spirit Lake, and Governor Sibley has despatched the Secretary of State, Mr. Baasen, to ascertain what foundation there is for the fears of the settlers. Report says that Inkpaduta, with a portion of his band, has got back to his old hunting ground, and the settlers are disastisfied with his proximity. It is strange indeed that the government permits these Indians to run at large after their wholesale murder of our people last spring. Such negligence would influence whites to permit in crime, and I cannot see how it can have any other effect upon the Indians. Neither the murderers of the settlers at Spirit Lake, nor the pillage and burning of Medary have ever been noticed, except by sending out a few Indians after Inkpaduta.

Our Richmond Correspondence.

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 16, 1858.
Is the Nomination of John Letcher a Hunter Triumph in Virginia !- The Friends of Wise Preparing for 1860-Douglas Giving Way to Wise—The Bark Parthtan— Opinion of her Owners as to her Fitte—Negro Sales, &c. Since the appearance of an editorial article in the Ha-

ALD some few weeks ago, representing the nomination of John Letcher as a Hunter triumph in Virginia, a large number of Mr. Letcher's warm advocates have openly isavowed any motive for their support of Mr. Letcher other than mere personal preference, based upon efficient public service in the past. So far from aiming to enhance the prospects of Hunter for the next Presidency by their support of Mr. Letcher, they acknowledge an unqualified preference for Wise over all others, and assert that if Letcher's nomination had been made a test of the relative strength of Wise and Hunter in Virginia, they would have waived their personal preferences in the matter of the Gu bernatorial nomination, and taken the Wise side of the

The editor and proprietor of ope of the leading dema cratic papers of Mr. Letcher's Congressional district, and the most realous supporter amongst the many he has had in the late controversy, proclaimed openly in my presence his intention to withdraw from his support if his nominaion were made an issue of strength between Wise and Hunter. This I know to be but one out of a thousand similar avowals, when the friends of Letcher were questioned as to their motives in supporting him. A mere intimation

Hunter. This I know to be but one out of a thousand similar avowals, when the friends of Letcher were questioned as to their motives in supporting him. A mere intimation fa purpose to raise such an issue would have driven from his support fully one half of those who voted for him; and o guarded were his friends upon this point that even a challenge from Wise's friends to make Letcher's nomination a test question, as regards the relative popularity of Wise and Hunter in Virginia, was met by a positive discinimer of any such intent.

Meanwhile the friends of Wise are strenuously at work to secure his nomination in 1890; and rest assured that, with all collateral issues removed, and upon the direct question. "Shall Wise be the choice of Virginia for the Presidency?" he would carry the State two to one against any living man. His true position with reference to the masses has been hitherto so mystified and embarrassed by side issues and party dislocations, resulting from local preferences and influences—making, as in the case of Letcher, those who were his best friends appear to be his encuises—as to lead to an impression abroad that he is not as popular in Virginia as he reality is. His position has, in fact, been unappreciable in the absence of a direct issue of strength, which his friends are now determined to make upon the question of preference between himself and Hunter for the Presidency. And I hesitate not to predict now that he will carry two thirds of the Virginia delegation against all opposition, in which event he will secure the united vote of the State, the rule being to cast the vote as a unit in favor of the choice of the majority.

It is generally understood here that Judge Douglas will give way to Wise, and unite all his support upon him in 1890. The friends of the administration here say that the Governor in behalf of Mr. Buchanan in the past. If it be true, then his success is beyond peradventure.

There is yet no account of the bark Parthan. Her owners, the Messrs. Corrie, have no idea that she

The Execution of Myers at Columbus, Ohio. HIS LAST MOMENTS AND DYING BLASPHEMIES—HE REJECTS MINISTERIAL OFFICES AND SPURNS THE

HIS LAST MOMENTS AND DYING BLASPHEMIES—HE REJECTS MINISTERS.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, Dec. 18.]

Che of the most painful scenes which has ever come within our experience was witnessed at the execution of Albert Myers for the murder of Bartlett Neville (both formerly convicts in the Penitentiary), at Columbus, yesterday noon. It was one of those scenes which serves for the remembrance of a lifetime, and which no newspaper description can paint with the same coloring with which it struck the mind of the spectator.

On the 29th of May last Myers, who was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for horse stealing in Clark county, without any apparent cause sciend an axe that happened to be lying in the yard, and literally beat out the brains of his fellow convict Neville, who was under a three years' sontone for horse stealing in Athens county. Myers was convicted in September, 1857, and Neville in November, 1858. Myers was taken from the prison and tried for the murder, convicted and sentenced to be hung on the 3d day of September last. Subsequently the question of insanity was presented to the Governor, and he granted a respite until yesterday, for the purpose of having a medical jury pass upon that question, who gave an opinion that he was sane, and the Governor declined to interfere farther in the execution of the law.

From the time of the commission of the murder Myers exhibited the utmost indifference as to his fate, frequently telling those who called upon him to "hang him and be id—d," adding, with an air of determined bravado, "I'll fill the entire bill full!" The ministers of the Gospel who offered him the consolations of religion he spurned from his cell with eaths that shocked the strongest nerves, or would tell them, as on one occasion, "If you want to pray, pitch in and pray like heal!" He would listen to no advice, never expressed in word or deed the least sorrow.

his cell with oaths that shocked the strongest nerves, or would tell them, as en one occasion, "If you want to pray, pitch in and pray like h—II." He would listen to no advice, never expressed in word or deed the least sorrow for the murder, but frequently declared that if he had an opportunity he would to the same thing over again. In this condition of mind he has remained constantly, even to the last hour of his existence.

Yesterday morning Rev. Mr. Warner, chaplain in the penitentiary, called upon Myers in his cell, as he had frequently done before, but the condemned man refused to listen to him. Another minister of the city also endeavered to engage him in zerious conversation, but met with no better success. Myers utterly refused to accept of their kind effices, and met their advances with the reply, "I want nothing to say to you, and don't wish to be bothered."

want nothing to say to you, and don't wish to be botherod."

About half-past eleven o'clock Sheriff Park, accompanied by a guard, went to the cell of Myers, and requested
him to prepare for the final execution of the law. He expressed himself entirely ready to meet his fate-said he
would be hung "without a mormor or a groan"—and even
nassated in adjusting the white shroud about his person
with an air of sang froid that was probably never before
surpussed upon any similar occasion. The fatal rope was
then placed around his neck, and he steeped forth from
his cell and ascended the stars to the main hall of the jail
with a light, free step, as though he was, in fact, going jo
a festival rather than the tomb. As he reached the outer
door of the jail, he hesitated a moment at seeing a crowd
of men in the yard, but exhibited no comotion whatever,
descending the outer steps leading to the smaller enclosure, within which the gallows had been erected, with a
rapid step, and in a moment disappeared from the tempo-

descending the outer steps leading to the smaller enclosure, within which the gall-ws had been creeted, with a rapid step, and in a moment disappeared from the temporary saze of the crowd.

Upon one occasion previous to yesterday Myers had observed the preparations going on in the yard for his execution, and remarked of the gallows that it was a pretty hard looking concern."

Immediately upon entering the enclosure Myers ascended the steps, twelve in number, to the platform, without assistance, or showing the least feeling. After he was upon the platform the usual number of witnesses were admitted within the enclosure, together with the members of the press. A pause of a manute or two followed, when the Steriff and his deputy led the condemned forward upon the fatal drop, and as the former ascended to fasten the rope to the beam Myers took hold of the rope, and, addressing the twenty or hirtly persons in the yard, below him, remarked, in a light, jocose way. "If I can hold on to this, I think I can save myself yet."

Not a muzele of his festures moved, and his eye glared as brightly and steadily upon the upturned faces as though he was an indifferent spectator, instead of the principal actor in the painful scene. While the Sheriff was still engaged in adjusting the rope, Myers again addressed the crowd as follows:—

"You can hang me when everything is clear. I wish you all a safe journey sometime through the wilderness, when he threw an apple and an orange to the ground below, and exclaimed in a loud voice, "Fick them up, you G—d d—d rascais." And with the most stoical indifference he continued in a loud voice, "Fick them up, you G—d d—d rascais." And with the most stoical indifference he continued in gaze with unflinching eyes upon those below him.

A brief, solemn, impressive prayer was then offered by the continued to gaze with unflinching eyes upon those below him.

exclaimed in a loud voice, "First them up, you 6—d d—d razacia." And with the most stoical indifference he continued to gaze with unflinching eyes upon those below him.

A brief, solema, impressive prayer was then offered by flev. Mr. Warner, during which Myers took hold of the rope which hung loose at his side, examined is attentively, looked at the beam over his head, and then, as if satisfied with his investigations, stood perfectly motionless throughout the remainder of the address to the throne, in which reference was made two or three times, in a very solemn manner, to the fact that but a moment of time separated the condemned from eternity.

At the conclusion of the prayer, the prisoner exhibited the only emotion which had been discovered throughout the solemn preparations thus far, and that was but slight, and only for a minute. He commenced to speak in a much less firm tone of voice, and with less air of bravado than previously. He said:—

"I had no correct idea of when I was to be hung. I have had no chance to reflect. I would like the privilege of two weeks longer to reflect. I had no lawyer, or anybody else, to do anything for me. If I can have that time I can do something for myself. If not, I suppose I must go."

At the conclusion of his remarks the Sheriff removed the last from the bead of Myers, and placed the white cap over his face, shutting it out from the view of the spectators. The persons upon the scaffold then retired to the back part, when flev. Mr. Warner asked.

"Myers, do you die in the faith of Jesus Christ?" To which he replied, "I have nothing to say to you." Sheriff Park then placed his hand upon the fatal lever at the rear of the trap, and the utmost silence pervaded the enclosure, although the laughter and shouts of the crowd in the streets could be distinctly heard. After waiting perbags a minute, at precisely half part twelve o'clock, the Sheriff gave the lever a slight jerk, the springs supporting the drop gave way, and the body fell a distance of nearly five feet. There were